Think of this death-life month after month Think of men of delicate organization, accustomed to ease and luxury, of fine taste and a passionate love of the beautiful, without a word of sympathy or a whisper of hope, wearing their days out amid odor, nor a vision of fairness ever reached them.

They were buried as completely as if they lay beneath the ruins of Pompeli or Herculaneum. They

They make a continual leves Pebel officers and their prayers and some of them prayed to die; and their prayers and their prayers and their prayers are sometimal leves. Pebel officers and their prayers are sometimal leves. Pebel officers and their prayers are sometimal leves. breathed mechanically, but were shut out from all that renders existence endurable. Every sense was shocked perpetually, and yet the heart, by a strange physical being of a hundred and fifty wretched captives, who, no doubt, often prayed to die.

Few persons can have any idea of a long imprisor ment in the South. They usually regard it merely as an absence of freedom, a deprivation of the pleasures and excitements of ordinary life. They do not take into consideration the scant and miser able rations that no one, unless he be half famished, can eat; the necessity of going cold and hungry in the wet and wintry season; the constant torture from vermin, of which no care nor precaution will free you; the total isolation, the supreme dreariness, the dreadful monotony, the perpetual turning inward of the mind upon itself, the self-devouring of the heart week after week, month after month, year after year.

Most strange that captives there do not lose their reason, or die of inanition and despair. How hard It is to kill a man I had not fully learned, until fortune threw me into Rebel hands. I fully be lieved, when thrust into the Libby, that I would not survive three months, and the first week I was attacked with a burning fever that promised me deliverence in a much briefer time.

We grow accustomed to everything. I outlive the fever and the long captivity-and will no doubt outlive the Rebellion-by a determination not to

Frequently I thought of the suggestive words of and control the failing flesh.

Man must be a brute or a philosopher to bear up under all the trials of confinement in Rebeldom; and I wonder now how the stoicism I had so long cultivated stood me in that period of most urgent need. Much do I marvel that I passed through the fortitude nearly two years of Southern captivity. under cover of the coming night. Was it my other or my actual self who passed those ages of months in Secessia? I fancy I see myself still in Richmond or Salisbury, pacing those filthy page is another identical form of my developed consciousness.

More fortunate, as I was, than most of my fellowprisoners, still am I surprised that I did not perish sters of their kind! in pure self-defense. What motive or purpose had I to cling to the Planet ? Perhaps, unconsciously my instincts held me, and informed me vaguely of the day of deliverence.

While one beholds the vast, throbbing, rushing It difficult to believe but a few days divide him from horror that are the constant communious of the helpvictims immured in the prison-pens of the

THE FIRST NINE MONTHS IN NORTH CAROLINA. On the whole, our confinement at Salisbury for nine months was as endurable as any we had experienced. We had an opportunity to purchase supplies outside, and had the means to do so, which How Men Peel under Bembardmentkept us in a comparatively comfortable condition. Indeed, we never lived for a single week at a time on the rations of any prison in which we were, nor could we have sustained life and health without those provisions of our own buying that furnished ir principal nourishment. We would not have starved outright; but the tone of our physical syssem would have become so low that, in the event of any illness, we could not have railied. The reg mlar rations, even when largest and best, did little more than support life; and if sickness came, Heaven help him on whom it fell. Very few taken seriously ill but found a rude and unknown grave.

Little mourning was there for the dead: the sor-Fow was for those who were left behind. Those had ceased to suffer: to these, every morrow bristled with unknown horrors and darkly-conjectured woes. A PEARPUL CRANGE.

After nine months nine or ten thousand enlisted men were sent to Salisbury from Richmond and other points; and then began a reign of pain and horror such as I had not believed could exist in the Republic under sny circumstances.

Our poor soldiers had been robbed of their blankets, overcoats, often their shoes and blouses. and were sent there in inclement weather, and Aurned for some weeks into the open inclosure without shelter. After a while, they were given tents capable of accommodating about half their numr; and there they began to sicken and die from cold and hunger-the rations being sometimes only small ; iece of corn bread in forty-eight hours, upsil the daily mortality ranged from twenty-five to

forty-five per day. CRIVALEOUS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

The soldiers dug holes in the earth and under the different buildings in the yard, constructed mud Auts and shelters of baked clay, showing extraordinary energy and industry to shield themselves died necessarily by hundreds. Hospital after hospital-by which I mean buildings with a little straw the floor, and sometimes without any straw or other accommodation-was opened, and the poor wietims of Rebel barbarity were packed into then like sardines in a box. The hospitals were gener ally cold, always dirty and without ventilation, be Ing little else than a protection from the weather. The patients-God bless them, how patient they It was rather stirring. How the shells burtled against all of them suffering from bowel complaints, and many too weak to move or be moved, one can imogine to what a state they were soon reduced. The ir of those slaughter-houses, as the prisoners were wont to call them, was overpowering and pestiforous. It seemed to strike you like a pestilential force on entrance; and the marvel was it did not

poison all the sources of life at once. GHASTLY PICTURES. Every hour of the day and night the hospital

own fearful funeral. sick. They were in the tents, in caves, under build- experience at the time.

inconsistency, kept up its throbs, and preserved the by the materia medica; and to seek to heal them by ordinary means, was like endeavoring to animal to pected and beisterous arrival created a good deal of ities, we could always bring influence enough the grave. What advantage had quinine and opium when they could get neither bread nor raiment?

about the war, but with entire courtesy. Our the to der the immediate standow of the Richmond almost pected and beisterous arrival created a good deal of ities, we could always bring influence enough to bear upon the commandant to procure a volunteer (one of the soldier's paid 85 for the chance, some privileges enjoyed by no other prisoners, and haid afterward he would not have been absent for Besides, we succeeded in keeping constantly on hand The sending of physicians into the Prison limits twice the money) the Releis didn't seem to anderstand an ample supply of money; and the avidity with which daylight. Silently and like specters we marched along, vas a ghastly farce, for the Rebel officers premeditatedly starved and froze our brave men, hoping to compelled to. ompel the Government to exchange, or to force the

riends, their country, and their God.

OUR DELIVERANCE FROM BONDAGE. than 7,000, the mortality diminished very little.

Glanvil: "Man does not yield to death, nor to the tion of affairs there; that a thousand or more of to contribute to any Rebel arsenal. angels even, save through the weakness of a con- our soldiers were perishing every month, and as quered will;" and my spirit seemed to grow stronger many more enlisting in the Rebel army. If some

restrial Tophet. We appointed the day and hour, as we pleased: slept in hotels, while the lieutenant who bere with outward calm and uncomplaining and cluded the guard, and passed the prison limits remained in comp with his men; and erjoyed a great

ing seemed to greet us as we stepped into the road our pareles, in which we had agreed not to take up skirting the prison, and walked as if with winged arms against the Confederacy uttil exchanged; and the Boors, and that he who dashes the pen across the feet away from the scenes in which Torquemada Rebels, in consideration thereof, had certained that we would have reveled, and which Caracalla would have were "at full liberty to return to our own country. left his laseivious luxuries to behold. Alas, that we We kept faith, and of come they broke it. find in our own day and country such other mon-

Let us never be taken back to that Hadean hole.

ley and mountain, through stream and forest, by All that sember past appears now like a night- rough and unknown and devious ways; suffered mare dream, and this restoration to a free and nor- from hunger and cold and exhaustion; but found Yankee impudence on record; denounced us as a thoumal condition the glad awakening. The recent re- loyal hearts and helping hands in blacks and whites sand times worse than the Union soldiers; declared ever of my release during the war. alities seem shedows; and yet they were such along our entire route until, after many an advenshadows as struck terror to the soul of the tyrant-king.

ture and narrow escape, which I will leave my col-laborateur to relate, we reached our lines at Struc-ward that they were two renegade Yankres from Ver berry Plains, Tenn., having traveled, as we went, ment, and of course a good deal worse than any Rebels life of the great, free, enlightened North, he finds nearly four hundred miles. There we bathed our burning foreheads with a new baptism of freedom, the meanness and misery, the despeir and decay and and saluted with reverence, almost religious, the national hanner that floated out in the marning breeze, as if to welcome the worn and weary wanderers who had been lost and were found; who had been buried, and were alive again.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

Thrilling Experiences-A Moment of Suspense-Rebei Perfidy-How Union une Correspondents to be Kept During the War-Particulars of their Escape -Stirring Adventures Among Bluck not been in duress more than sixteen months ! Hero-Dan Ellis, the Union Guide-"Out of the Jaws of Denth, Out of the Mouth of Hell."

The crowded columns of a newspaperwhich is essentially a thing of to-day-afford room for out a meager recital of the varied experiences of twenty conths. We only attempt a bare outline in the present issue, reserving for the future some minuter details. BUNNING THE VICESBURG BLOCKADE.

The seven weeks since we escaved seem to me longer than all the rest of my life, they are so crowded with attirring scenes. But the twenty menths is Rebel prisons, with their fearful dreariness and vacancy, appear brief indeed -a wound in the memory, which, when th edm of Freedon was applied, instantly bealed, leaving only a scar to show that the knife was ever there.

It was the evening of May 3, 1863, when Mr. Colburn and myself joined Mr. Browne at Milliken's Band 95 miles above Vicksburg. Grant's headquarters were at Grand Guif, 55 miles below Vickaburg. Fighting had already begun, and a great battle seemed imminext. By going overland, on the Louisiana shore, if we safely run the gauntlet of Rebel guerrilias, we should reach our army in two or three days. About three boats out of every four which attempted to run the batteries. necessied. If the expedition just starting survived the ery ordeal, it would deliver us at Grant's headquarters in eight hours. It was clearly our fournalistic duty to take the water route; but inclination also joined with

t. We wanted to learn how one would feet looking into the craters of those volcanos as they poured forth sheets of flame and volleys of shells.

I found out, to my fullest satisfaction, as we lay smong the hay bales, gliding slowly down the river, within a hundred yards of the 10-inch guns, and within from wind and storm. But their attire was so point-blank range of them. I thought it might be a very Beant, and their diet so mean and meager, that they good thing to do once, but that after we passed through It my curiosity would be permanently satisfied. During those long three-quarters of an hour, Tennyson's lines kept ringing in my ears:

Camon to right of them, Camon to left of them, Camon in front of them Volleyed and thundered Stormed at by shot and shell, Boddy they rede and well, late the rede and well,

-had no change of clothes, and could not the sides of the barges, and screamed and crashed as gratuitous indignities upon prisoners, to which they obtain water sufficient to wash themselves. Nearly they exploded on board, throwing up great fountains of

> "Junius" would persist in standing up, all exposed, to watch the coming shots. Once, simultaneously with the explosion of a shell, he fell down heavily among the hay bales. I think I never suffered so much as during into and stolen with the most systematic regularity. the next few seconds of suspense land apprehension. I could find no voice in which to ack if he lived; I dared

Continued from First Page.

Continued from the the dead-cart creaked and rumbled with its then the dead-cart creaked and rumbled with its then the dead-cart creaked and coming from morning horrid freight, going and coming from morning times, and blazed up in great, lurid sheets of flame.

Finally, the ting was cut in two by the shell and want one was remained to the cart creaked and rumbled with its timer, and blazed up in great, lurid sheets of flame.

Finally, the ting was cut in two by the shell and want one was remained to content and the prison rations, which consisted of interest page.

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Then the dead-cart creaked and rumbled with its lifely and the acrid smoke, longing for the morning when and the acrid smoke, longing for the morning when the living gazed with a shudder at the lifeless forms thrown promiscuously together; while the skeleton limbs were joited, and the cadavalar.

The TRIALS OF CAPITVITY.

The first thirty hours after our escape we had not indicate the first thirty hours after our es erous heads, with staring eyes and gaping mouths, than at any previous time. For a few minutes, between were pallid and emaciated as if they had just risen from but the hope of freedom was so strong within us that were skaken over the rough road as if the fester-ing corpses were making horrid merriment over their stared us in the face, in a good many different forms. It was less exciting than one might to expect. The The hospitals would not contain one-eighth of the memory of it impresses me far more deeply than did the

Hundreds of the privates, anxious to save their sured us that we would not be detained at Richmond. October converted Selishary into one scene of suf Hundreds of the privates, anxious to save their lives, joined the enemy, trusting to the future to escape. I cannot blane them. Who can demand that they shall await certain destruction in the form of disease and cold and hunger, when relief is offered them even by a cruel and barbarous for 7 lone way from home; but don't descape for the converted Selisbury into one scene of surflex detailed at Richmond. October converted Selisbury into one scene of surflex from series adjusted in the form the form of disease and cold and hunger, when relief is offered them even by a cruel and barbarous for 7 lone way from home; but don't descape for the converted Selisbury into one scene of surflex from series and ground and death, which I could not descape of sleep, coupled with scant food and hard walking, was of slee offered them even by a cruel and barbarous foe? long way from home; but don't despond, fa you will purchase vegetables and other food outside. We were son a return. I have met several thousands of your son much better off than thousands of one comrades that it aimest seemed a sin to enjoy comparative com find no language too strong to praise the heroesthat | Major-General Grant in this room within the next ten | fort while they were dying from hanger and cold, stood firm when they seemed deserted by their days as a prisoner of war." We assured him he would probably see Grant there, but not exactly in that capacity!

While I was in the river, after the Rebel skiff was

intelligent prisoner could get North, might not something be done for the suffering captives in that accursed place?

My Bohemian friends and myself discussed the matter, and we resolved to redouble the efforts we matter, and we resolved to redouble the efforts we and been making all along to escape from that ter- guard, but under escort." Accordingly we went about with what welcome the fresh breeze of the even-Grant's lines were only 25 miles away. But there were

At Atlanta, we sent a card to one of the newspapers asking for a bundle of exchanges. The messenger carried it to the wrong office, delivering it to The Confe For four weeks we marched by night over val- journal devoted a leader to us, which was a curosity in journalism, and contained more falsehoods than I erer saw crowded into half a column before. It characterized our request as the most stopendous example of native and to the manner born.

POUR MONTHS IN LIBET PRISON.

As we went through the broad gate of Libby Prison with a sentinal guarding it upon each side, it seemed to me that the line ought to be inscribed over it. "Abandon all hope, who enter here." Yet I realized very little how encropristely it would apply to our own cases. The Libby had some good points: it was well cleansed. well fumigated, and contained a large weeden trough in which we could enjoy the incatimable luxury of bathing.

Cant. Browne, of the guntoat Indianola, and bi flicers, were pointed out to us as men who had actually been prisoners for three months. With bow much Victories Affect Prisoners-The Trib- cariosity we viewed them, wondering that they had ever survived such an ordeal! We afterward learned to look with great indifference upon prisoners who had

I will give but one of the many incidents in our were all depressed, when the news came that Grant had been terribly whipped and driven back in confusion from Vicksburg; and that a great battle had occurred at some obscure place in Pennsylvania, called Gettys burg, where Meade had received a Waterloo de est, and Lee had captured forty thousand prisoners. The Robel papers indulged in a good many speculations as to where their authorities could guard these prisoners, and how they could feed them without starving the people of Richmond. That was a sad, ellent night in Libby; and even the usual evening prayer-meeting was clouded with despondency and doubt.

There was one negro among the score or two in the prison, who had excited my curiosity, because, in conpersation with me, he declared that he felt no interest in the national conflict, that it wis a speculators' war en both sides, from which no good could ever result. He was the first African I had ever seen who professed to be indifferent on the subject. But the next day after we received this gloomy intelligence he came rushing up into our room and immediately began to dance a hornpipe, performing the most remarkable symmetries. We all clustered around him, asking What is the matter?'

"De Yankees hes taken Vicksburg with forty thousand prisoners," he shouted as soon as he could gain his socket a new-paper extra, just from the press, which he to order in medical supplies for the prisoners. The inhad purloined from one of the Rebel officers.

Then swiftly followed the glad tidings that we had also conquered at Gettyeburg; that Lee, and not Meade, was in full retreat. How suddenly the very tmosphere seemed to change! There was cheering, and dencing: and somebody shouted "Glory, ballely Upon this hint Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Oldo, in his jelear, ringing tonce, started Mrs. Howe's impressive "For mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the

and every voice in the room joined in the chorns. I never saw any body of men more stirred and thrilled than all were as they heard the closing stanza:

"In the beenty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a story in His bosom that transfigures you and me! As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.

FIVE MONTHS IN CASTLE THUNDER. We found Castle Thunder in one respect more tolera ble than Libby. The officers did not cast any of those were subjected at the latter place. While in the Castle we received several boxes of clothing, provisions and books from home, which were faithfully delivered and rendered us comparatively comfortable. After we went to Salisbary, however, our boxes were broken

AT SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Though we were sent to Salisbury as a punishment, not put forth my hand in the darkness, lest it should it proved a very fortunate removal for us. We could rest on his mutilated form. At last he spoke and re- exercise freely in the blessed open air, to which we had chase supplies of food outside, while, shortly after we

TWENTY MONTES IN THE SOUTH. to the dead-house, and piled up as hogs are in pork-

Little, if enything, could be done for them medically. Hunger and exposure could not be remedied clothing, pressed money upon us, and all talked much thing to serve us. Whenever we could escape from unabout the war, but with entire courtesy. Our nuck der the immediate shadow of the Richmond authorbacks," is wonderful to behold. We were sometimes be fancied he saw d. ager he raised a warning hand, and decided to open the building for public impaction next how anybody could have been on board unless he was the prison strackie hanger and thirst after "Green-At Vicksburg the regular Agent of Exchange, Major hungry and cold; and of course the best is bad enough; Watts, gave us our formal, fluxl, legal paroles. He as but even after the arrival of the prisoners of war in

OUR LONG DETENTION.

Soon after our capture it became evident that the Rebels meant to keep us. Our long-tried and most faith dearest relatives murdered-welcomed and sheltered, ful and self-sacrificing friend, Mr. Colbarn, had the and fed and piloted us! With what overflowing love

release of many primoners, well carning the large fees. The two mountain ranges, in mid winter, covered with which he received from them. His relations with a fort of anow, were sometimes appalling to our solding Robert Ould, the Commissioner of Exchange, were joints and frost-bitten feet; but we had possed through very intimate. He presented our case strengty, in the Slough of Despond and come up from the Valley of writing. In his statement of it, he said: "I am instreeted by these gentlemen, not to ask any favors at were the Delectable Mountains, and every friendly logyour hands, but to enforce their clear, legal rights cabin was the l'alace called Beautiful. under this parole." Ould merely replied, that he repudiated the parole altogether. Gen. Marshell returned the paper to us, with the remark that he did not I cannot speak of myself, for we did not carry looking feel at liberty to accept a fee from us, as he could see no glasses; but "Junius" was a subject for a painter ope whatever in the case.

Soon after we addressed a memorial to Secretary Seddon, setting forth in decorous but very plain English wardrobe on deposit at the bottom of the Mississippi what an strocious violation of official good fatth pleaged river), he should come out of it in the same condition orally and scripturally was involved in our detention. He repited to the memorial by ordering us sent to Salis bury !

On another occasion I offered the most influential atcracy-a red bot Rebel sleet. The next morning that terney I could find \$500 in Northern currency to obtain from Seddon (in writing, over his own signature, that he might not be able to deny it the next day.) the name of any Rebel civilian beld by our Government, and not under capital charger, for whom he would exchange me. The lawyer returned and said he saw no hope what-

Our own Government made repeated demands for us but always refrained from doing the only thing which could scopre our release; holding Rebel journalists and treating them just as we were treated. Dezens of Southern editors, esptured during our confin-ment, were set free at once. At last when Pollard, the most obnoxious of them all, and belonging to the most malignext journal in the whole South, fell into their hands he was treated with incredible leniency. While in Port Warren, he was permitted to visit Boston, and dine with friends there. Afterward, when we had been for sixteen mouths in foul, loathsome, vermin-infested Rebel prisons, and were sick in the hospital at Salisbury. what was done with him? He was paroied to Brook , one of the pleasantest cities in the world, where he was a thousand times better off than he would have been in Richmond, and permitted to extend his parole to New York. We felt that as the bitterest experience of all. We left that we had a right to expect from our own Goverument-not any special favors, but the treatment due to loyal citizens. All that is a dead issue now. Had it even proved fatal to us, the lives of two men are of very little consequence in so weighty a conflict. If we know parched corn. (Dan declares that parched corn is just Cause required it; but it was bard to feel that we were suffering needlessly. I would not obtrude a matter so purely personal upon the reader but for this reason There are thirty thousand good men and true (who unlike us, have a special claim upon the Government because they are its soldiers.) still in Southern prisons. enduring sufferings compared with which our physical inconveniences were felicity itself! I solemnly believe that they are being needlessly secrificed.

THE ESCAPE FROM PHISON.

For sixteen months we had been constantly trying to escape. Again and again we almost compassed it; but at the vital moment some unexpected obstacle always interposed. We were only once detected in the very act; then a few days' confinement in a cell was the penalty paid for it. It seemed as if Fortune would never tire of persecuting us- but we always determined to continue our endeavors until we either gained our liberty or lost our lives. On Sunday afternoon, October 18. when I out on extra under-clothing for the possible mountain journey, it was without the least expectation, almost without the faintest hope of success. I had made the same preparation at least fifty times before.

Roth "Junius" and our estremed collaborator, Mr William E. Davis of The Cincinnate Gazette, bad been furnished with passes to visit, during the day, a Rebel "Here is do news!" And he pulled from his hospital, outside the fence and the inner line of guards, fexible rule was, to exact paroles whenever passes were granted; but in the confusion attendant upon the great inflox of prisoners, the authorities had neglected to re quire them. None of us would have given paroles, in any event; but my friends had the good fortune not to

On that Sunday evening, helf an hour before dark (the latest hour they could pass the guard) they both went outside as usual to the Robel hospital. A few minutes after, taking in my hand a great bex full of the bottles in which medicines were brought in, I, too, walked rapidly up to the gute, while a dozen friends, in the secret, were looking on to see the result. I attempted to pass the sentinel, but he halted me and asked: "Have you a pass, sir ?"

"Certainly I have a pass." I answered. "Have'nt vot

ou seen it often enough to remember by this time?" "Very likely," he ans wered, a little nonplussed; "but was not quite sure, and our orders are very strict." Thereupon I exhibited to him the genuine pass beonging to my colleague, whose face was so well known -though not his name, as the event proved -that he had been able to go out without showing it. The soldier examined it, reading slowly and with dif-Sculty. "Guards will permit Junius H. Browne, attizen prisoter, to pass the funer gate, to bring in medical supplies;" and then returned it saying: " All right, sir; that pass is correct, for I know Capt. Fuqua's handwriting.

Once outside, I hid the medical box behind a fence, lieved our terrible anxiety. He had only slipped and been strangers for nine weary months. We could pur- and found refuge in a little outbuilding until dark. My two friends there joined me; and we walked through commerc opened, and ghastly corpses were borne. That was a wonderfully effective shot which disabled both Coatle Thunder, an order was issued and interribly the ester gate into the streets in full view of a guard, cost, we will find him a customer.

we suffered little inconvenience from it.

whenever they could with anything like safety, and alconcerned, we felt just as safe among them as if we had been in THE TEMUNE editorial rooms.

Four-fifths of the prisoners who escaped were usually caught and brought back; so we exercised the utmest caution. We traveled only by night, starting at 9 or 10 o'clock, and seeking shelter two or three hours before with one man thrown out ahead as a picket. Whenever we all stopped and stepped aside, or waited till the

In fifty talles we struck the mountains. From that point to our lines, 250 miles by the route we traveled. we were constantly among white friends. With what gladness those men and women of the mountains-who have all suffered inconceivably for their adelity to the Cause-many of whom have had their nearest and

OUR CORRESPONDENT, " AS HE APPRARED." Our wardrobes suffered quite as much as our persons The Fates accused to decree, that as my colleague went naked into the Confederacy (leaving the most of his Overcont he had none. Pantaloons had been torn to shreds and tatters by the brambles and thorn bushes of the mountain paths. He had a but which was not all a hat. It was given to him (after he had lost his own in a Rebel barn), by a warm hearted African, as a small tribute from the Intelligent Contraband to his old friend the Reliable Gentleman -- by an African who felt with the most touching propriety that it would be a shame for any correspondent of THE TERBUNE to go bareheaded as long as a single negro in America was the owner of a bat! It was a white wool relie of the old red sandstone period, with a sugar-loaf crown, and a broad brim drawn down closely over his care, like the bonnet of an Esquimaux. His boots were a stupendous refutstion of the report that leather is scarce among the itabels. I understood it to be no figure of rhetoric, but the result of actual and exact measurement, which m duced him to call them the "Seven Leaguers." The small portion of his body which was visible between the tops of his boots and the bottom of his hat was robed in an old gray quilt of Secession proclivities; and taken for all in all, with his pale, nervous face and his remarkable costume, be looked like a cross between the Genius of Intellectuality and a Rebel bush whacker!

DAN. ELLIS. We had been for months familiar with the name of Dan Eilis, a famous guide, who has done nothing from the beginning of the war, but escort persons through to our lines. Ellis is a genius, and his life is a romance He has taken through more than four thousand refugees. never losing but one man, and he was lost through his us good to travel on as the most luxurious food, if a man only thinks so; but I feel bound to say that I have tried it, and don't think so.) The man in question finally revolted, and declared he would have an honest mont. if he got captured. So be went to a house, obtained the meal and did get captured. Early in the war, when our lines were at Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, Eills conducted party after party of refugees to those points, four and sive hundred miles through the Cumrland mountains.

He is wary, vigitant and sleepless as an Indian, and knows every seeluded path and every Union man through an immense range of country. Again and again we were told, far back on the journey, " If you mee fall into the hands of Dan. Ellis and obey his or ders you are perfectly safe." We did fall into his hands 50 miles from our lines, in a peculiarly dangerous locality, and to us he was like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. He was just starting for Knoxville with 70 Union refugees, United States soldiers returning to duty from their homes within the enemy's lines. Robol deserters and escaped prisoners. Some twenty of them were armed and forty mounted. The moment he over ook us on the road, and was told who we were, he said: Boys, here are some prisoners escaped from Salisbury. almost worn out with the journey. Get down off your horses; we can't afford to ride and let these men walk." From this point, though some of the country was more perilous then any we had passed through, we feit comparatively safe.

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF HELL."

The story grows on my hands; but the newspaper limits are inexorable. The terrible pace at which Dan led us, in unrelenting earnestness, over mountains, across rivers, through forests, among perils seen and unseen; the kindness of the friends we met in Tennessee; the Leroism of that Union girl, who mounted a orse of midnight, and piloted us for seven railes For through devious paths out of a very hot nest of Rebels into which we had involuntarily stumbled, must wait for future record.

At last came our great deliverance. It was at Strawberry Plains, fifteen miles east of Knoxville. There, on the twenty-seventh morning, after a final march of seven miles, in which our heavy feet and sching limbs grew wonderfully light and agile-in allence, with full hearts and wet eyes, we saluted the Old ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Flag.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC has now been three weeks issued, and the sales already amount to over 50,000 copies. The American News Company alone has taken 21,000 copies to fill its orders. We have corrected the errors and supplied the omissions unavoidable in our earlier issues, and believe this Almanac the fullest as well as the most accurate compilation extant of the eturns of our recent Elections. As such, we commend it to all who wish to preserve a circumstantial record of the details of the last Presidential vote.

N. B. If any one has a complete file of this Almanac since 1840 which he will sell for five times the original \$40, time

A Card to Auxions Inquirers,

I have some hundreds of letters from relatives and friends, inquiring about particular prisoners, which authorities often withold flag of-truce letters. My com-A gentleman in Selisbury kindly placed at our disposal his library of two trousand volumes; so we had an abundance of good freading matter. And here let New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS STOPPED .- The naval recruiting rendezvous in York-st., near the Navy-Yard gate, was suspended yesterday morains by order of Rear-Admiral Panid ag. The probability is that no more seamen are wanted for the savy.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE. - The Building

Committee of the new Kings County Court-House have week. Two days will be devoted to the purpose, commoneing at noon and continuing until to o'clock p. u./ A band of music will be in attendance during the day and evening.

FOUND DEAD.—Andrew Stamford was found dead at his residence, No. 47 Hamilton-ave., resterled morning. The cause was congestion of the brain.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, PLB. 8.—Nos. 13, 15, 11, 17, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 62, 64, 65, 52, 18

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR RAISING RECRUITS. His Hon. Mayor Cteveland of Jersey City, yomerday addressed a circular to the civizens of that city, preposing a plan by which to fill the quota. He says it has pacity!

While I was in the river, after the Bebel skiff was present to say. I found every day that things grew werse and worse; that though the deaths and enlists ments had reduced the number of prisoners to less than 7,000, the mortality diminished very little.

No voice had give form the managing editor of The Tantana, we believed, could not know the condition of affairs there; that a thousand or more of our soldiers were perishing every month, and as may more enlisting in the Rebel army. If some may more enlisting in the Rebel army. If some may no recentlisting in the Rebel army. If some may no recentlisting in the Rebel army. If some may no recentlisting in the Rebel army. If some may a reveal prisoners, well earning the land procured the many nore enlisting in the Rebel army. If some may no recentlisting in the Rebel army. If some may no recentlisting in the Rebel army. If some may a fervest principle of many prisoners, well earning the large fees many a fervest principle of many prisoners, well earning the large fees the feed of the many of soft ma become apparent that the quota cannot be filled by par-

ASYLUM FOR ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS .- A nume her of benevolent ladies of Jersey City and vicinity have originated the project of founding an Asylum or have originated the project of deceased moldiers who are frome for the children of deceased moldiers who are left with no pravision for their calculation or support. Some progress has already been made in raising tind, and the prospect is very observating. It is designed to be an institution for the State.

Evening Exchange-Prs. 7.

mer. Gold.	Mich. Southern.	North Wester
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200 b3. 754	N. W. Preferred.	2381
100 3. 751	100 654	300 4
1.000 83. 76	100 65	200 b3. 47
500 76	100 b5. 65	Wall and

Passengers Arrived. In steamship Zodiac, from Beauting—X. L. Lahan, C. A. tesenbaum, J. A. Leiend, Mr. Mc Salvarrow, C. H. Graslewi, Wood, Capt. T. C. Orman, Capt. S. W. Crawford, J. Salesti

Latest Ship News.

arrived.

Arrived.

Bulkley, Beautert, 60 hours, mide. and Bark Neilie Abbot (new). Joselan, Warren, R. I., in ballat, Schr. Samuel Gilman, Burgess, Boston, mdsc., S. W. Lewy

WIND-At Sunset, N. E., with snow.

oners-Inspector, Henry, Gazelle.

BELOW.

Bark Sandy Hock, from Cad's 10 days.

Brig Alice (of Shelbarno), from Forto Blos.

Brig Levishan, from Montevideo, 33 days.

Schr. Annie Howland (Br.), from Prince Edward's Island. Frn. 7. - Stanmers - Virginia, John Gibson, Brig Isola, Schooners - Inc.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE THE GOLD PEN-THE BEST OF ALL PENS MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

For 50 cents, the Marie Peur, for 75 cents, the for \$1, the Always Ready Peur, for 75 cents, the for \$1, the Always Ready Peur, for \$1 fa. Peur, and for \$1 50, the Excelsion Peur.—These numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 6 respectively. THE SAME PARK IN SILVER PLAYED EXTENSION CASES WE

For \$1, the Marte Pen, for \$1.25, the Lucky Pen, 54. \$1.50, the Always Ready Pen, for \$2, the Elegant Pen and for \$2.25, the Excelsion Pen. Those are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, will Iridesmin Points the average west of every one of which will far outset a gross of the best Steel Pens, children, but are unconvented, and, therefore, not exchangeable. MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," at stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warrante for six months, except against audient.

The numbers bulente size only; No. I being the smallest, No. 6, the largest adapted for the pocket, No. 6, the largest Manmoth Gold Pen, for the deck.

and No. 10, the largest Manmonth Gold Pen, for the Gees.

Gold Parks, Without Cassas.

For \$1.25 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality;
or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 2d quality;
or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen 2d quality;
or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality;
or a No. 6 No. 6 Pen, 3d quality
or a No. 6 No. 6 Pen, 3d quality
or a No. 6 No. 6 Pen, 3d quality
or a No. 6 No. 6 Pen, 3d quality
or a No. 6 No. 6 Pen, 3d quality
or a No. 6 No. 6 Pen, 3d No. 7 Pen, 9d 73 No. 8 Pen
g6 50 a No. 9 Pen; \$150 a No. 10 Pen-sal 1st quality;

THE SAME GOLD PRESS, IN SILVAR INVESTMENTS CASES WITH FACULA.
For \$2 a No. 1 Pen. let quality; or a No. 3 Pen. 3d quality.
For \$2 a A No. 2 Pen. 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen. 3d quality.
For \$0 a No. 2 Pen. day and ty.
For \$0 a No. 3 Pen. 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen. 2d quality?
or a No. 5 Pen. 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen. 2d quality?

quality. Ist quality; era No. 5 Pen, 2d quality! or a No. 5 Pon, 3d quality; or a No. 6 Pon, 3d quality;

For \$4.50 a No. 5 Pen, let quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For \$6.70 a No. 6 Pen, let quality.
GOLD PRIS. ALL PIRST GUALITY. IN SILTER-MOTRED DESC.
For \$2.75 a No. 4 Pen, for \$0.25 h. No. 5 Pen; for \$4.5 No. 6
Pen; for \$5.50 a No. 7 Pen.
For \$7.8 No. 6 Pen; for \$0.25 h. No. 5 Pen; for \$4.5 No. 6
Pen; for \$9.5 a No. 7 Pen.
Pen; No. 6 Pen; for \$0.25 h. No. 9
Pen; and for \$0.3 h. No. 9
Pen; and

or the "Number and particular to describe the kind they profer—whether and reported are to describe the kind they profer—whether and relimber, course or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risks and to all who send twenty couts (charge forcests or institute to all who send twenty couts (charge forcests or institute in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty had

in addition to the price of goods ordered, I want delivery.

Parties ending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full preultim on the day received.

TO CLUISS—A discount of 10 per cent will be kilowed as

TO CLUISS—A discount of 10 per cent will be kilowed as

to 612, and 15 per cent on \$24, and of 39 per cent on

\$10, if sept to was address at one time. Address.

No. 35 Medien-lance.